and order the grades have passed. A visit to the little town to-day would not give an adequate idea of the many changes that have been worked since the trouble began, and only the blackened pieces of the landing stage at the Carnegie mill, the sunken bulls of the Pinkerton barges, the presence of the thousands of idle workmen and the big military camp on the hill overlooking the gigantic plant, bring to mind the scenes enacted here since the beginning of the month. Men who saw the terrible battle of July 6 speak of it as something that happened months ago, so many have been the exciting incidents that crowded upon one another since that time. Civil law passed out of existence, and unauthorized bands of armed men control of the town and its vicinity. Then followed a period in which the Amalgamated Association assumed charge and managed to restore something like quiet, leading up to an attempted assumption of the reins of government by the borough anthorities. But the borough officials failed in the undertaking, and for a few days it was hard to tell whether the civil authorities, the advisory committee or the rank and file of the strikers were the real representatives of the government. Bands of unorganized workmen ordered the arrest of inoffensive strangers on trumped-up charges of sympathy with the Carnegie interest, and the special police of the borough brought the accused parties, not to the town authorities, but before the advisory committee. There were three tribunals of alleged justice, and it should be said, in justice to the advisory committee, that it was the best of the three. Then Governor Pattison ordered out the State troops, and, after a few conflicts of authority, they were recognized as the real rulers and the true dispensers of the law.

To-day the situation is quiet. The Carnegie company will endeavor to begin re-pairing operations preliminary to reopening the mills, and it has asked the workmen in the mechanical and repairing departments to return to their old places to-morrow. These workmen met to-day and decided to remain out. It has also given public notice that such former employes of the Homestead plant who are satisfactory to the company may file applications for employment by 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. These offers foreshadow a change in the situation, for they show the determination of the company to start its mills, and are believed to be preliminary only to the em-ployment of non-union men, if they fail to have the effect intended.

TO THE BITTER END. When the offers became known yesterday the news created the greatest excitement among the locked-out workers, but, in outward appearance, the men were uninfluenced by them in the determination to fight the battle to the bitter end. Those who would express themselves on the subject said they would not return to work until the company acceded to the demands of the Amalgamated Association. To-day they appear to be as firm in their determination, and if unity is maintained, and the old men refuse to work, the starting of the mills by non-union workmen will be the only other move left for the Carnegie Company. From Monday to Thursday the crisis will hang in the balance, and then a better opportunity will be given to penatrate the mist that envelops the present

It is claimed by the leaders of the strikers that the Amalgamated Association holds the winning hand, no matter what may happen. If the mills are started by nonunion men they contend that the mistakes that will occur and the heavy financial losses consequent to them will cause the company to shut down the mills in sheer self-interest. The quality of the product turned cut by the unskilled labor will be so inferior, say the leaders, that it cannot find a market. If the product is ready for shipping it is claimed that a greater difficulty will confront the company in the refusal of railroad men to handle any material turned out from the Carnegie works. Assurances from so many unions of freight-bandlers have been received in this connection that the Amalgamated Association feels confident of preventing the product of the Carnegie mills made by non-union men from being carried to the places stipulated in the contracts. Even if this fail, the locked-out workers claim, they have another trump-card to play. This is the determination of the carpenters and of many other organizations composed of men enother structures in deciding not to perform work on any erection where the products of the Carnegie mills are used. With these and other circumstances to support them, the locked-out workmen of Homestead, with financial backing, hope to bring the Carnegie company to the terms dictated by the Amalgamated Association.

WHAT THE STRIKE HAS COST. Both sides admit that there is no immediate prospect of the strike being adjusted. and already the cost is considerably more than \$1,000,000. Every day the mill is idle costs the Carnegie company \$50,000. It is nineteen days since the workmen went out. That means a loss ot \$950,000 to the company. The military have been under arms one week, and, at \$20,000 a day, have cost the State of Pennsylvania \$140,000. The cost to the company and to the State now foots up \$1.090,000, and is piling up at the rate of \$70,000 a day. In addition to all this the workmen lose their wages, and ten men property has not been great, as the barges burned were inexpensive. A question frequently on the lips of people here is how long the Carnegie company will hold out, and how long will the tax-payers of the State remain quiet and permit the cost of the strike to swell?

Instead of sending in their names as individuals, and applying for their old positions in response to the notice posted by Mr. Frick on Saturday, the former employes of the Carnegie company, who are not members of the Amaigamated Association, got together to-day and unanimously decided to stand out to the end. The meeting was held in the rink. It was called by the men in the mechanical departmentment, but it included all daily wage-earners. These men number about two thousand, and include the Hungar-ians. The meeting was attended by about one thousand men. Hugh O'Donnell, of the Amalgamated Association, addressed the men by special invitation. He did not advise them in any way, but merely stated the condition of affairs, leaving his hearers to decide for themselves. The meeting was in session from 10 A. M. to 12 o'clock. The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

Whereas, we, the employes of the mechanical department and day laborers of the Carnegie steel-works, of Homestead, in meeting assembled, do now offer the following as our views as to the labor trouble existing: Resolved. That we are in sympathy with the

Amalgamated Association, and pledge onrselves to stand with it to the end. Resolved. That we consider it an injustice to the mechanical department and the day laborers and an insult to their manhood to ask them to work under guard, as we believe that in this land of the free all men should be free.

PLENTY OF SYMPATHY AND MONEY. A committee from the Glass-workers' Association called at the Amalgamated Association and tendered their sympathy and assistance. Communications continue to pour in from other organizations, and it is safe to say that in the entire history of strikes and lockouts no such widespread sympathy has ever been received, and nothinglike the amount of financial aid has ever been offered. There has been little need of funds as yet, the majority of the men being

in comfortable circumstances. There has not been one instance of a groceryman or merchant refusing credit because the applicant was out of employment. Relief has been extended to ten families, who have had illness or some misfortune to contend with. The merchants of the borough have been notified to send the accounts of all customers who cannot pay, and who are workmen, to the committee and their bills will be paid. One of the leaders of the locked-out men said today that assurances have been received from unions whose men handle the product of the Homestead mills, that they stand ready to declare a general boycott against Carnegie materials. These include the Freight-handlers' Union, which will refuse to ship iron and steel to and from others, who will quit work rather than use the product of non-union men. All this tends to show that in case the Carnegie company overcomes the present obstacles in :ts path and succeeds in starting and operating its plant with non-union labor, it will confront a greater difficulty, and if it continues in its determination to employ non-union labor, it will precipitate a |-told his flock that as citizens they must strike on the principal railroads and many

of the great manufacturing industries of this country. Thousands of people from Pittsburg and

to-day and made their way to the camp. Many of them brought baskets of dainties to the hungry militiamen and caused a stoppage for a while to the growls that have been coming from the men over the commissary. For several hours the hillside on which the camp is situated was covered with female figures. Lemonade and cake-peddlers infested the camp and plied a land-office business.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS. No additional precautions toward guarding the mills have been taken by the military authorities, and it is probable that none will be. The big fence surrounding the plant is closely guarded and several companies are held in reserve at a number of convenient places. The tracks of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Youghiogheny and the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroads are closely guarded, and the pickets have been instructed to watch particularly for men riding on the bumpers of the cars. Beyond a slight difficulty with a crowd of workmen, who attempted to get inside the Carnegie property in the belief that non-union men had started the mills, no friction of a serious character has occurred between the State forces and the surprise. Down near the City Farm sta-tion of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad is a large tenement inhabited by a number of Hungarians. The soldiers on guard near this place became suspicious of the action of the Hungarians, and it came to be believed that the latter had hostile intentions toward the militiamen.

As a consequence of this belief an officer was sent to the house, and he informed the dwellers that if any of the guards were fired on or if any hostile inclinations were shown the house would be burned. The but, admitting this, the reader will be enabled to discern for himself the vast profits in the manufacture of steel, and particularly at Homestead."

The paper prints tables, which it says are official, showing that the total cost of acid O H steel is \$26.98, and the cost of basic steel \$24.41 per ton. This is said to Hungarians are in a great state of excite-

The talk of forming one or two provisional regiments for long service at Homestead has increased among the troops, and it is likely that when Governor Pattison decides to keep men here until the trouble has ended, the supply of volunteer will be greater than the demand. Many of the otficers favor a longer term of service than six months for the provisional force. They are of the opinion that the strikers are patient enough in the determination to wait quietly for them to leave, and then regiment for three months' service. The men should be enlisted for a year. They may not be needed for that length of time, but it would be well to have it known that they are to remain here for a year for the

and things would settledown to their ordinary condition." It is reported on good authority that more Pinkerton rifles have been taken out of town. Most of them are said to be at Braddock, about two miles above here. General Snowden to-day received a postal eard from a man in New York, whose identity is unknown to the General, stating that many of the captured weapons were in that city, and that several had been purchased by the writer at \$5 each.

purpose of influencing the strikers in do-ing what is right. If they understood that

the troops would remain twelve months in-

steak of three, the strikers would give up

contemplating any means to cause trouble,

NO NEW MEN YET,

But Rumors Are Extent that Many Are Coming-The Old Workmen Confident Homestead, Pa., July 17 .- Stories about men having been placed in the mill and rumors about the desperate purposes of the strikers, with reports about the preparations of the military to quiet refractories, are extant, but the fact remains that it has been a most quiet Sunday. Up to 6 o'clock this evening no new men had been introduced through the Carnegie gates. The new men are confidently expected before the formal opening of the works on Thursday, but the strike leaders do not believe that any of them will be introduced until after it is seen how many applications for work have been made by the old men. That some of these will be made is quite certain. Some of the old employes have already interviewed the military about the protection which will be afforded to men going to work, and while the number of those asking the question has been very small, the company sees in it a symptom of disintegration among the locked-out men, which they hall with genuine relief. Of course, their visits to headquarters have been made secretly, as the great majority of the men are still strongly with the Amai gamated Association. Now that the mechanics and laborers

have decided not to return to their places. the repair work which was to have been begun to-morrow, will not likely be undertaken, and new men will have to be brought in if the company proposes to reopen the works on Thursday next, as all the furnaces are cold, and much rebuilding will have to be done. It is simply a matter of impossibility to untangle all the contradictory stories which are being told about all these new men. For instance, a number of negroes are expected from West Virginia and Alabama furnaces. A draft have lost their lives. The destruction of of eighty men is said to be coming from Ohio. The advisory committee has heard of efforts to enroll mechanics in Chicago and St. Louis, supposed to be for the Carnegie company, but after all the rumors are sifted down, there is no truth to be found at the bottom of them, and those correspondents who are trying to send out the real state of the case in Homestead are forced to depend only upon what they see with their own eyes. A case in point is furnished by a rumor started this morning that three boatloads of non-union men had disembarked into the works. One gentleman saw these men going into the mills, and so reported and yet the men are not there, and did not go in as stated. Some of the pilgrims are expected to-night, but the chances seem to be that they will not come. At any rate the advisory committee is not particularly vigilant this evening. The patrols are, of course, continued, but Mr. Shannon flatly stated that he knew that no men would be brought in until Thursday. He said: "We are not talking wildly when we say

that we believe exactly what is to be the programme of the Carnegie company. Their effort is to be directed towards bringing back the old men, not to getting new ones, and they will exhaust all their methods of persuasion before they go off for the black sheep. We know this, and we know that to win this fight all we have to do is to keep our lines firm and let the company do what it will. They cannot make nickel-steel armor-plates without us. They cannot, except at greatly increased expense, do any of the ordinary work of the mills. This is not an idle boast on our part. We have, in the Amalgamated Association, all the skilled steel workers of America; if they can import labor they will have to be exceedingly smooth. I do not mind saying that the advisory committee believes that its patrols should be at the sea-board instead of at Homestead. Of the locked-out men now here about six will go to work. The others will come to us and we will take proper care of them. It will be a waiting fight, but, as I said yesterday, I believe, in all sincerity, we can stand it for five years. We are not panpers, nor drunkards, nor tramps, but American citizens and tax-payers. We can pay our debt and have a little surplus left. The rainy day has come, but our umbreilas are all up. I think the Amalgamated Association will go through this struggle without asking a dollar from the outside. A great deal of help has been sent to us by our friends who believe in the principle we represent, and this we will use to provide for the laborers and the others who are not members of our body, but who are affected by this conflict. If the ontside help should cease we can still care for them. In a word, we are just in this position: we are asking no odds from anybody but are making this fight on our own resources. We want the sympathy of our friends and we court the enmity of every man who is hostile to organized labor. Help sent to us will be used for the 2,000 men not members of our association, idle on account of this difference, but if the milis, structural, ship-builders and | the help were not sent we would still charge | again and again as delegate Quinton read ourselves with their support and go for- along. The resolutions were unanimously

Up in camp to-day a Sabbath stillness reigned. Divine services were held in some of the regiments, but not in all, and the sermons were listened to by the great crowds of visitors who flocked into the camp. Rev. Mr. Garbard of the Twelfth, obey American law and as soldiers they must enforce its obedience. When called to the colors there was one plain duty for every national guardsmen, and every neighboring places poured into Homestead | soldier in America, and that was honestly,

sued by his superior officers. In the town pulpits the strike was referred to, but the efforts of the clergymen were chiefly ditwo past weeks and none of the clery took very strong groud save in urging arbitra-

BASIC AND ACID STEEL.

Cost of Making Per Ton as Alleged to Be Shown by the Carnegie Books, PITTSBURG, July 17 .- A Sunday paper says: "When the congressional committee held its investigation at the Monongahela House during last week, its chief object was to discover the exact amount of money expended in the manufacture of a ton of steel. On three different occasions, while Mr. Frick was testifying, he was asked this question, and as many times refused to answer. The Homestead workmen who were witnesses did all in their power to obtain figures, but it was useless, and the representatives of Congress returned to Washington minus this valuable instrikers. Every precaution has been taken formation. Great caution was exerby the military, however, to guard against cised to prevent the publication of these figures, but even with the most vigilant watch the cost of making a ton of basic O H and acid O H have been secured. These grades of steel are more expensive than the Bessemer 4x4 billets, but, admitting this, the reader will be en-

include labor, material and everything, except interest on money invested in plant.
The article continues as follows: "As will be seen, the above figures governed the wages of the men in December, 1890, at which time the men were working under a sliding scale of \$30 a ton. The reductions since then are well known, as there was a drop every every three months, until it reached the minimum, \$25, On July 5, 1820, according to the Pittsburg quotations of the American Manufacturer, whose figures are accepted by both sides, acid O H. steel was selling at 234 cents take matters in their own hands again, when the provisional force is removed.

In conversation with your correspondent to-day a prominent officer said: "It is non-sense to thing of enlisting a provisional to rolling a ton of acid O. H. into a plate and also the cost in the slabbing-mill, and the total cost of one ton reaches \$41. With the market quotations at that time it is readily seen that the profit to the Carnegie company per ton runs exactly \$14. Two per cent. off is allowed on their figures for cash sales. The figures on the basic O. H. vary but little. The cost per ton, quoted selling price, etc., would net a profit of something like \$16 a ton. As previously stated, since then the minimum basis has dropped, reductions in all departments accepted and the cost of labor made much lower. "President William Weihe, of the Amal-

gamated Association, was shown the fig-

ures, and said: 'According to the original agreement made in 1889 it was expressly stipulated that the basis of scales should be regulated by the quoted selling price of Bessemer 4x4 steel billets. Open hearth steel is a finer grade and commands a higher price. The selling price of Bessemer is \$24 a ton, and for this reason the men, recognizing the condition of the market, agreed to come down to a \$24-minimum basis. Mr. Frick first wanted it \$22, and then conceded \$23. If these rates were accepted, just think of the increased profits the company would receive. In July, 1889, Bessemer pig was quoted at \$16.35. In the same month of 1892 it was quoted at \$14 a ton, showing a decrease of \$2.35. The average quotation of steel plate is \$1.80 per 100 pounds, which makes \$36 a ton, at 2,000 pounds per ton. Now remember that the men are paid on a basis of 2,240 pounds to the ton. This proves that the company is 240 pounds ahead on the deal. The figures published are certainly strong evidence, and had these rates been in possession of the Homestead men while the Congressmen were here they would have made mighty strong arguments. When a reporter visited Homestead and displayed the figures to the leaders of the men they were almost dumfounded. At first they refused to believe they were bona fide, but after scrutinizing the different items they admitted that they were, indeed. truthful figures. Although they all along had an idea of the cost, and could present figures, yet they could not swear as to the truth of them. George Rylands, one of the best posted men on wage rates at Homestead and who presented such strong testimony on behalf of the men, said: 'The only thing lacking is the cost of the Bessenier 4x4 billets. This would be immense and if once secured would knock Mr. Frick stlly in his figures on wages paid the mendoring May. However, one can gain a good idea of the profit made on the other grades of steel by perusing the figures printed. Other leaders also viewed it, and there is a possibility that they will take action. This action will likely consist in giving another

TREASON, MURDER, ETC.

answer to the firm."

Charges on Which Chicago Workmen Want the Pinkertons and Frick Arrested,

Frecis) to the Indias apolis Journal. CHICAGO, July 17 .- By far the most radical declarations yet made by any labor organization in the United States respecting the Homestead troubles were adopted at the meeting of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly this afternoon. The meeting was the semi-annual gathering of delegates for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing six months, and hence the attendance was very large, many delegates being compelled to stand, while the gallery was filled with spectators. The attack on the Pinkertons and Carnegie management had all been arranged for, and as soon as President Mitchell rapped for order, Thomas J. Morgan moved to suspend the rules and the transaction of all other business and receive a report from the executive board on the "Homestead affair." The motion was quickly carried and R. J. Quinton read the following.

Whereas, An organization exists in the United States, with offices at Chicago, and known as the Pinkerton Detective Agency; and Whereas, This organization during recent years has been in the habit of sending armed assassins into different States and localities to shoot American citizens and workingmen; and

Whereas, Said Pinkerton hireling assassins have on previous occasions shot unarmed women and innocent children; and Whereas, One H. C. Frick, manager of the Carnegie iron and steel-works, located at Home-stead, Pa., did, during the last days of June and the first days of July, 1892, conspire with Pinkerton, of New York, who was aided and abetted

by his brother in Chicago, to send armed assassins, called watchmen, to Homestead, Pa.; and Whereas, Said Pinkerton did send armed assassins as watchmen to Homestead, Pa., and turned them over to H. C. Frick, by whose orders and instructions said armed hirelings, on the 6th day of July, 1892, did attack, assault, kill and maim the citizens and workingmen of Homestead, Pa., creating riot, insurrection and rebellion, threatening the peace of the State of Pennsylvania and imperiling the welfare of the

whole United States; and Whereas, Such acts are anarchistic, revolutionary, against the spirit of our liberties, and are the means employed by the plutocrats to en-slave the masses of American producers, there-

fore be it Resolved, by the Trades Assembly of Chicago, that we demand of the Governor of Illinois that he immediately cause the arrest of William Pinkerton, of Chicago, upon the charge of murder and inciting riot and insurrection; that we call upon Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York to cause the arrest of Robert Pinkerton, of New York city, upon a similar charge, and we request Governor Pattison, of Peunsylvania, to cause the arrest of Manager H. C. Frick, of Homestead. Pa., on the charge of treason, murder, inciting riot, meurrection and rebellion, and at this moment trying to deprive American citizens of their homes and the right to earn their living at the Homestead mills, which their labor has created and built up; and Resolved, That a committee of five be ap

against the Pinkertons and H. C. Frick and to assist in their arrest and prosecution The radical spirit of the recolutions was received with cheers, which were given adopted and a committee of five was ap-

murder, with instructions to secure the

best legal advice to assist them in their

pointed to draw up the charges of murder

work. The following was also adopted against the emphatic objections of a few: physically resisting the armed forces of the em-

heartily and loyally to obey the orders is- force is practically impossible, and every effort and by his superior officers. In the town in that direction is most unwise and injurious to the interests of labor so long as the workers have the right to vote and through the ballot-box to control the State and national troops, regulate the police and abolish the Pinkertons; therefore,

> izations of our labor organizations. APPEAL FOR ASSISTANCE.

Resolved, That the Trade and Labor Assembly

ondemn the movement to make military organ-

Homestead Iron and Steel-Workers Ask for Financial Aid from Union Men. NEW YORK, July 17 .- To-day the Central Labor Union received an appeal for financial aid from the Homestead iron and steelworkers. It was referred to the affiliated unions for immediate action.

The Central Labor Federation to-day appointed a special committee to collect funds in aid of the Homestead iron-workers. Following is the text of the circular sent to this city by the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron-workers: To the Trades-Unions of the United States:

Fellow-workmen-We are constrained, by the force of circumstances, to lay before you a matter of vital importance, not alone to us but one which threatens, if successful, to undermine every trade organization in the United States and reduce us to a system of serfdom which was the lot of our forefathers in the middle ages. We are engaged in a fight to the death, not only with a many-time millionaire by the name of A. Carnegie, but also with those blood-thirsty thugs and hirelings, namely, the Pinkertons, who have invaded our peaceful homes and laid low a number of our true-hearted trades, unionists, made widows of their wives and orphans of their children, and they are left totally unprovided for. We have also a number of unskilled laborers who barely earned an existence while they had employment, and now that it is denied them they are in want. Therefore we appeal to our fellow-unionists in this our hour of need for assistance, knowing full well that it will not be denied us. Help us, therefore, to gain a victory that will redound to the name of organized labor and wipe out that blot upon civilization, namely: the Pinkerton murderers. Therefore, again we ask you to assist us financially in our hour of need. Protect the widows and orphans and receive their blessings. Send all donations to W. Welhe, president A. A. of I. and S. W., No. 514 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa., and notify Thos. J. Crawford, Box 196, Homestead, Pa. and Geo. F. Ryland, Box 281, Homestead, Pa., of all moneys sent. moneys sent. Homestead, Pa., July 11.

Mr. Welhe Was Mistaken. PHILADELPHIA, July 18,-If the information received by President Weihe of the that the Carnegie company was importing iron-workers from Belgium by the steamer Switzerland is true, then the men are safe behind the cordon of troops around Homestead, for the Switzerland arrived here Wednesday last. The Switzerland brought 640 immigrants, every one of whom were passed by the inspectors and allowed to proceed to their destinations. Among the passengers a company of about one hundred men were noticeable for their stalwart appearance. Their baggage was checked to Altoona, Pa., which is but a short distance from Homestead.

One of the Wounded Strikers Dead. PITTSBURG, July 17 .- George Rutter, forty-six years old, who was one of the Homestead strikers shot during the riot with the Pinkertons, died at the Homeopathic Hospital this afternoon from the wounds he then received. He leaves a wife and family.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Midnight Disturbance at Greencastle Ends in the Shooting of a Reveler.

The City Marshall After Being Struck with Sone Fires Five Pullets at Une of His Antago ists-Mr. Templeton Rebuked.

INCIANA.

Marshal Starr, of Greencastle, Shoots a Young Man-The Officer Struck with a Rock. Special to the Ir dianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, July 17 .- A midnight disturbance last night led to the shooting of Otway Ruark by Marshal Starr, of this city. Ruark was with a party of friends from the country, who were congregated in the public square, and the officer was endeavoring to induce them to depart for their homes. Just what led to the assault is not known, but one of the countrymen threw a rock at the marshal, striking him in the head and cutting a gash two or three inches long. The latter was unarmed at the time, but managed to secure a policeman's revolver, and returning to the scene of the assault, commanded the men to hold up their hands. Ruark thereupon started to run, followed by the marshal, who fired five shots in rapid sucthe back just below the tenth rib and near his left side. It went straight through his body, penetrating the right lung, and came out about three inches to the right of the right nipple. He was brought to bay on reaching the west side of the square in which the fracas occurred. Rnark was lodged in jail, where his condition was found to be such as to require medical attention. He was thereupon removed to the nearest hotel. Ruark is also badly bruised and cut about the head. It believed that his injuries will reers were lodged in jail though of them, a brother of young Ruark, was released when the latter's condition became known. All of them are roung in years, the wounded man being yet in his 'teens. He is a son of "Duck" Ruark, and comes from one of the oldest and bestknown families in Putnam county.

Marshal Starr was held to-day in a bond of \$10,000 for his appearance in court. He is still suffering from the wound he received in the affray. He was delirious all night, but is reported better to-day. He is recognized as a capable and efficient officer, and no one deplored the shooting more than himself. The leniency which he has shown offenders and the for-bearance exhibited by him in the matter of their arrest have been especially marked. The unfortunate occurrence is directly traceable to the evil influence of strong

Candidate Templeton Welcomes a Tartar. Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal. FOWLER, July 16. - The Hon. Leroy

Templeton, the People's party candidate for Governor, billed himself to make a street speech here yesterday afternoon. For an hour and a quarter he emitted calamity howls, ringing the changes or Carnegie, the Pinkertons, monopolies and the Pacific railroad grants. After he had concluded a young attorney of this place. Will Isham, rose and stated that he had thought of replying, but as the hour was late he would make his reply at night at the court-house, whereupon Mr. Templeton very conrecously invited him to speak then and there. Mr. Isham proceeded in an ar tistic, though gentlemanly and courteous manner, to take off the would-be Governor's hide and gently spread it upon the fence, to the great amusement and satisfaction of the crowd and to Mr. Templeton's confusion. No candidate for Governor of Indiana ever received such a genteel castigation as Mr. T. received at the hands of Mr. Isham. The people of Benton county have long known Mr. Templeton's vulernable points, but it has always been a difficult matter to bring him to book. Mr. Templeton will no doubt long cherish a very wholesome respect for the little lawyer Isham, who had the audacity to tell him to his face in what respect his principles were held by men of intelligence. Mr. T. is at his best in a school-house, with the door locked and the brinds pulled down, but in joint discussion with intelligence to combat, he is a flat

Bright Side of the Negro.

Siccia' to the Indianapolis Journa . EAGLE LAKE, July 16 .- Yesterday, at o'clock, Rev. Dr. B. W. Arnett spoke on Whereas, It is reported that a military force is being organized from the labor unions of this city and elsewhere, with the declared purpose of Negro Problem." Dr. Arnett is a bishop of the African M. E. Church, and enjoys a Whereas, The maintenance of such an armed | wide reputation. He is a portly gentleHighest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

man, with smooth-shaven face, hair closely clipped and streaked with gray: large, expressive eyes, and about sixty years old.
Since the emancipation hesays, 27,000 ministers of his race have been ordained, and
are now being supported in their position
by 1,340,000 members of the different
branches of the church. "It is a hopeful sign," said the speaker, "when in a single lifetime, one can see a plantation home converted into a temple of knowledge, the slave taken from the field, given an educaton, and appointed to a charge as the

Bishop E. B. Kephart, in "Religion a Prime Factor in the World's Civilization,' was well received by a large audience last evening. Dr. Kephart is a bishop of the United Brethren Church.

Third District Republican Convention.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, July 17 .- The Third congressional district Republican convention will be held at New Albany on next Thursday. The eight counties composing the district are Clark, Floyd, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Scott and Washington. The Democratic majority in 1888 was 3,100. The addition of Jefferson county to the district reduces the majority on the basis of 1888 to 2,500. Jefferson county was gerrymandered from the Fourth district because that district was getting uncomfortably close for Mr. Holman. Among those mentioned as candidates before the New Albany convention are Prof. W. W. Borden, of Clark county; Frank E. Little, of Jennings county; Robert J. Tracewell, of Harrison county; C. B. Herrod, of Scott county, and N. T. DePauw, of Floyd county. tv. Invitations to be present have been extended to Governor Chase, Hon. Theo.

Protracted Meeting of Baptists.

Shockney and other State candidates.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa!. COLUMBUS, July 17 .- At 7 o'clock Saturday night, at Jollity, in the northern part of this county, a twenty-seven-hour religious service began. It was a reunion meeting of the converts of the two protracted meetings of the separate Baptist churches of Flatrock and Clifford. During last winter these meetings lasted over ninety days and often remained in session twenty-four hours. They were held in old churches that had been abandoned for years, during which time they had been only the abode of bats and mice. As a result of those meetings a new church association has sprung up. One of the objects in view of the protracted service, which closed at 10 o'clock to-night, was the formation of a society to build up a large church. Much good has resulted from the meetings held last winter, and the object now sought will probably be accomplished.

Central Normal College. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, July 17. - The speaker is Miss Josie Stewart; her theme, "The Culture of the Individual." The banquet and address is the evening of July 29. Miss Dorsey has reported from the Thousand islands. Professor Lee will travel in the South during vacation. Professor Hargrave will spend a short time in St. Louis. The yearly contest of the students in elocution will take place July 25. A gold, silver and gold, and a silver medal will be the prizes. The law class will be represented by a speaker from abroad in its commencement exercises.

Burglarious Tramps.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SALEM, July 17 .- About 2 o'clock this morning two tramps entered the Berkley Bros.' store by breaking out a basement window and prying open the door lead-ing to the clothing department, where they proceeded to divest themselves of their rags and select good snits. They spent an hour and a half in the store, securing \$14 in cash, besides goods. One of the thieves was arrested; the other escaped.

Mr. Todd Will Make a Strong Fight.

special to the Indianapolis Journal, BLUFFTON, July 17 .- The judicial convention, which assembled at Warren Saturday to nominate a candidate for prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, was largely attended from both Wells and Huntington countries. N. K. Todd, a rising young attorney of this city, was nominated by acciamation. While the district is Democratic, there is good prospect of recession. One of the shots struck Ruark in | ducing the usual Democratic vote. Mr. Todd has entered the fight to win, if pos-

> Farmer Drowned. Frecial to the Irdinanolis Journal.

Tipton, July 17 .- Yesterday evening Howard Boyer, living eight miles south west from here, and three or four of his neighbors were bathing in a pond. Boyer was seized with cramps and before aid could reach him he was drowned. He was a Tafel Beer, well-to-do farmer, about forty years old, and leaves a wife and three children.

Minor Notes

George Simmons was ground to pieces by a Big Four engine at Anderson. The liabilities of the Goshen Split-pulley Company are now said to be \$25,000. Ray Hall, while in bathing at Goshen,

got beyond his depth and was drowned. Waiter L. Disco, yardmaster of the Wabash road at Butler, was killed by an engine backing over him. Rev. R. E. Keighton, of Mount Vernon,

tist church at Seymonr, and will remove there in a short time. Lightning played some queer pranks at

O., has accepted a call from the First Bap-

Greensburg Saturday. It struck a barrel of beans in Doles's grocery, charred the inside of the barrel and never singed a feather of a beat.

The strike on the Chicago & Southeastern (Midland) still continues without any blowing of trumpets. The men refuse to labor without pay, and hence none but mail trains are running.

Mrs. Lou Kibby, the young and beautiful daughter of Dr. Horace Winton, of North Manchester, in Wabash county, whose husband shot and killed Wood Porter, in Florence, A. T., recently, because of his attention to Mrs. Kibby, is coming home to her parents. She will let her husband take whatever deserts the law metes out to him, and insists that she wasn't guilty.

ILLINOIS.

Strike of Wabash Section Men Employed Between Peru and Tilton. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DANVILLE, July 17 .- The section men or the Wabash railroad between Peru and Tilton struck, yesterday, for higher wages. In the Danville and Tilton yards they have been receiving \$1.20 a day; elsewhere on the division \$1.10 a day. The men want a uniform rate of \$1.25 a day. Messrs, Gould, Lisler and other officials of the road are here attempting to settle the trouble. They claim that the company is unable to grant the raise on account of the large amount of street and other work here. It is unlikely that the men will

Well-Attended Camp-Meeting. Frecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATER, July 17 .- Ten thousand people attended the national camp-meeting at Oakland Park to-day to hear Rev. Hilbish, of California; Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri. Six crowded excursion trains tilled the city and parks with strangers. The meeting will close next Sunday with addresses by Rev. Sam Small, Mrs. Anna Shaw and Rollo Kirk-Bryan.

attempted to place a bridle-bit in the mouth

Brief Mention J. R. Warden, a farmer hving near Arena,

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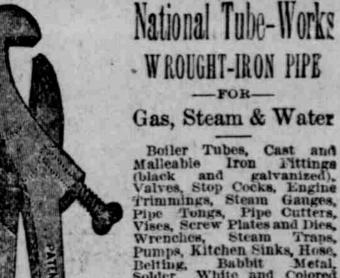
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TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAIL AT MONUMENT COMMISSION, Indianapolis, July 14, 1892. Proposals will be received at this office until 2

o'clock p. m., Aug. 1, 1892, for grading Circle Park, and for putting in a sewer in accordance with the plans and specifications of City Engineer Mansfield, which can be seen at this office after the 23d instant. Proposals for the grading and sewer will be received separately. GEO. J. LANGSDALE, President. Geo. W. Johnston, Secretary Pro tem.

of one of his horses, when the animal caught him by the hand, biting the thumb Prohibitionists are holding a camp-meeting at Decatur.

Harry Cassidy, a Joliet rolling-mill hand, was killed in the yards by a locomotive. Josephine Brown, of Oconee, was adjudged insaue, as the result of an attack of the grip.

Judge Pope, of Perry county, has been nominated for Congress in the Twentieth Illinois district.

FIRE AT THORNTOWN.

An Enterprising Indiana Town Suffers a Loss of \$15,000.

Erecial to the Indianaports Journal, TRORNTOWN, Ind., July 17 .- Thorntown was visited with a disastrons fire to-night. which is supposed to have been incendiary. It originated in Barnbart's livery stable. spread rapidly, and in two hours destroyed six buildings. The loss will amount to \$15,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

Other Fires.

AKRON, O., July 17 .- Part of the Western Linoleum Company's works was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$100,000; insurance nearly the same.

STAYNER, Ont., July 17.—Fire here to-night destroyed all the business places be-tween the Cameron House and Sanders's brick block, on Main street. Losses and insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

Excursion to Anderson July 20, good until July 22, over the Big Four. Tickets, \$1.10. Great auction sale of lots. Tickets on sale at Big Four office and Union Sta-